FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1842. [NO. 1287.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Just Received,

200 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
For sale by
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Notice.

WILL be sold upon a credit of six months, at Wrightsville, Duplin county, on Saturday the second day of April next, NINE

VALUABLE SLAVES.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, before the Negroes are delivered.
JOHN WRIGHT,
Executor of David Wright.
January 24, 1842. 86 3w

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock A. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE.

Upon the following terms, to-wit: One third Cash; the remaining two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the sale, secured by mortgage:

Lot on the North East corner of Market Square, joining Mrs. Shackelford's.

Lot on Green Street, joining Hugh Campbell's, including a Lot in the rear.

Lot on Cool Spring Street, joining Cheek's, containing 2 1-5 acres.

Pew No. 58 on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.

Several Lots of Land on Dick Street, known as the "Grove."

Several Lots of Land between Cool Spring Street and the Wilmington Road.

Plans of the above mentioned Lots will be exhibited on the day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Clerk and Master.
January 24, 1842. 86ts

SPLENDID LOTTERIES
FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$5,000!! 12,500!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 5, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000, 1 of 12,500, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,887, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 1 of 1,600, 2 prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

3 Capitals of 25,000—amounting to 75,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 1, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 12th of February, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

3 Prizes of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,477, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 250, 65 of 200.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 19, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,870, 30 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, 129 of 250, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

100 Prizes of $1,000—amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, 81 of 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

For Rent,

THE FARM on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with or without the Dwelling, and with or without the privilege of fire wood.
C. P. MALLETT.
January 22, 1842. 86tf

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
2000 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at
PRIOR'S.
Jan'y 18, 1842. 85tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.
ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.
ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the 24 day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States;" and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation,) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *uniting*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1842.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.
January 8, 1842. 85-6m

TO DYSPEPTICS.

AMONG the number of distinguished gentlemen who have, from personal experience, expressed themselves in terms of commendation of the effects of *Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills*, Mr. VAN BUREN, late President of the United States, has, upon request, permitted the Proprietor to say, that having been presented by him some years since with a box of his Pills, was induced to take them as a remedy for disordered stomach—that he has given them a fair trial, and is well satisfied, that they have contributed greatly to the perfect re-establishment of his health.

These Pills may be had in any quantities, and upon liberal terms, on application to Doctor JOHN BECKWITH, at Raleigh, N. C., by whom alone they are prepared.
January 1, 1842. 85-1m

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.
For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.
For Sale by SAM'L A. MIMS.
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.
January 12, 1842. 84-tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.
30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
On the River,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
15 casks superior CHEESE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

NEW ANNUALS, &c.

THE GIFT for 1842; The Token; Gem; Violet; Rose of Sharon; Token of Affection; Amaranth, &c. for Presents.

Also, Ten Thousand a Year; Stanly Thorn; American Almanac for 1842, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 11, 1842.

34 HHDS. MOLASSES, 100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, 540 sets Cups and Saucers, together with a general assortment of other articles in the grocery line, for sale at the lowest market prices, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
January 12, 1842. 84-4w

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th December, my Negro Boy RANSOM, aged about 27 or 28 years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, with a small dent or scar on one side of the face, about the cheek bone, which side not recollected. He can read and write. He wore, when he left, a roundabout coat and pantaloons of Northern mixed, with a green blanket coat, and had also a cotton umbrella. Said Negro is of a pleasing countenance, and mild when spoken to. I think that he has been decoyed by some white man, if so, I will give the above reward for the apprehension of both; if not, I will give One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Negro to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

STEPHEN HASTY.
Beaver Dam, Anson co., N. C., Jan. 3, 1842. 84-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.
James Mac Lean *vs.* Hanson K. H. Simmons.
(LEVY ON LAND.)

Levied on the interest of the Defendant in 300 acres of Land on Cape Fear River and Cedar Creek, in the County of Cumberland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hanson K. H. Simmons, the Defendant in this case, hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the levy on his Land, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause why a writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue in behalf of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1841, and of American Independence the 66th.

JNO. McLAURIN, *C. C. C.*
January 10, 1842. 84-6w

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godbold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
84-tf] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P. (Seal.)*

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 4.

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, from Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1841.
For Sale by S. T. HAWLEY.
January 4, 1842. 83-6w.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London.)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate to me, by Ed. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of his Creditors, I will offer for sale at Marion Court House, on Monday the 7th February next, all his REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of about

Four Thousand Acres of LAND

In this District, about twenty-five hundred acres of which is in one tract, and is situated within from half a mile to three miles of Marion Court House, about 500 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation for Corn and Cotton, and possesses valuable advantages for lumber and range. On the last mentioned tract is situated a fine Saw and Grist Mill, Dwelling, and Overseer's house, and all other buildings fit for immediate occupation. Also, seventeen hundred acres in the Warhee Neck, one thousand acres in one tract, embracing the "Warhee Landing," on the Great Pee Dee River. And, at the same time,

Seventy likely Negroes,

Among which are 30 prime fellows—Two Carpenters, one Painter, and one Blacksmith. Also, about one thousand bushels Corn, 30 thousand lbs. Fodder, Waggons, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c. As this residence is near the village of Marion, and in one of the most improving and healthy sections of country in this part of the State, it is regarded as a fine situation for persons who wish permanently to settle themselves on a good and healthy planting interest. The Terms will be such as the creditors will assent to, which with approved purchasers will be no doubt liberal.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*
January 1, 1842. 83-ts.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FOUR SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1842. 32tf

To Rent.

I INTEND on the 1st day of July next, to remove my Stock of Goods to my two stores, lately occupied by B. McIntosh, and McKay & McCaskill, and to make them my permanent business stands; and now offer for Rent, my four Stores immediately below, viz: One at present occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., the next below, corner of Kershaw and Front streets, and now occupied by Mr. D. Malloy, and the two stores now occupied by me. To persons residing in this place, it is needless to say, that they are among the very best stands for prosecuting a Cotton and barter business; and I only make this declaration for the information of persons residing at a distance. Possession of the Stores occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., and Mr. D. Malloy, will be given on the 1st day of September next; the others can be had by the 10th July next. Cheraw offers inducements to Capitalists, and men of business, that are not found in many Southern towns. It is estimated, that our receipts of cotton for the last two years averaged 25,000 Bales, and it is supposed this year's receipts will be about the same.

A. P. LA COSTE.
Cheraw, January 12, 1841. 85-cow6w

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters,
Comic,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

Southern Harmony.

250 Copies, just received, by
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 25.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by
E. J. HALE.

We are requested to publish the following notice, and to add that editors out of the city in this State, and all other States, are requested to give it an insertion:

Notice to American Manufacturers.—As it is apparent that the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives, now in session at Washington, require statistical information of the extent of the various manufactures of the United States, to enable them to form a correct opinion of what protection they require:

It is recommended that conventions be held immediately in the several States, to furnish the same, combining all manufactures that transform any American raw material into a manufactured article, —and to state the quantities of the various kinds of agricultural produce that are consumed by workmen and their families—the whole to comprise the year 1841. Also,

The amount of capital employed—
The number of artizans and others.

CHINA.—An arrival at New York from Canton, brings reports of a fierce renewal of the war by the English, and the capture of the town of Amoy, with great slaughter among the Chinese.

The Norfolk Herald records the death of Patrick Brown, of that borough, and mentions that he was one of the earliest subscribers to the Herald, took it for nearly forty years, *and always paid a year in advance.* We cannot mistake in calling such a person "a good man."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

[We have a number of names on our Subscription List of merit equal to this. One of them recently paid his *forty-second year's subscription*, who has never failed, in any one of those years, to pay his subscription within the year. We mention it, moreover, as a curious physiological fact, that, among the great number of names that have been borne on our books, those subscribers who have most punctually paid their accounts appear to have been the longest lived. Perhaps it is because the habit of regularity in all things greatly contributes to longevity.—*National Intelligencer.*]

Maternal Influence.—The American Quarterly Register states, that, of one hundred and fourteen Students, whose names are on the Catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary, one hundred and four, or eleven-twelfths of the whole number, have had mothers professing Christianity.

The Right Spirit.—Mr. Wm. H. H. Taylor, who commanded a volunteer dragoon company at Cincinnati, has resigned the command, and assigns this all-sufficient and manly reason: "I cannot, in justice to myself, remain at the head of a company which refuses to obey my orders, especially when their services are required to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens."

At Cincinnati, last week, Isabella Oppenheimer, a child of about seven years, recovered $500 damages against the owner of a dog which had bitten her in the face—there being proof that the dog was vicious and disposed to bite, and that the defendant had knowledge of the fact.

WILMINGTON, January 26.

FIRES.

About noon on Friday last a fire broke out in the long one story range of buildings running at a right angle with Chesnut Street, immediately in the rear of Mrs. Smith's boarding house. The wind was blowing very freshly at the time from the South West, and an extensive conflagration seemed almost inevitable, but the flames were kept under so effectually by the firemen, that the building itself only was destroyed, at least the whole upper part of it, the lower part being of brick. It belonged to the J. R. London estate.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night the cry of fire was again sounded. A small blaze was discovered near one of the furnaces of Mr. Henry Nutt's Turpentine Distilleries, situated near the Rail Road Depot, and scarcely was the alarm given, before the whole establishment was in flames, of such a combustible nature is every thing about works of this kind. All the buildings were destroyed, together with a quantity of merchandise in a store on the premises, more than a thousand barrels of raw turpentine, and thirty or forty barrels of the spirits. The distilling apparatus was also much injured. Mr. Nutt's loss is probably nearly or quite six thousand dollars. It was but by the greatest exertions that the spread of this fire could be prevented. During its progress, a negro man named Slayman, belonging to the Thomas Cowan estate, fell from the roof of Mr. Berry's house on to a board fence, and was so badly injured that it is likely his death will be the result.

The meed of praise is justly due to the Fire Department of Wilmington for its good management of these fires. The efficiency of the new organization was plainly manifested. In the first case, a wooden building was saved situated within thirty feet to the windward of the one burnt and the wind setting the flame fair upon it. In the other instance, excellent service was done after some little delay in getting the engines to work, owing to the unusually low state of the tide. By the proper disposition of the Franklin and Wilmington engines, with the use of the hose, water was carried about 1000 feet.

It is proper too that the slave portion of our population should be commended for their exertions on these occasions, as on all similar ones. None take hold with more alacrity, or labor with more faithfulness than do they. Such evidences of their good conduct should be made known.

Chronicle.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS ARGUS.

I am made to Revel yet in the Halls of the Montezumas.—One evening during the winter of 1834, as Booth the celebrated tragedian, was walking up Pennsylvania Avenue, in the City of Washington, he accosted an old friend from the West whom he had not seen for many years. After mutual expressions of surprise and salutation, these two singular men walked arm-in-arm to Brown's Hotel, where both had taken lodgings. In the whole country, perhaps there could not be found two others more passionately fond of excitement, more remarkable in their habits, or more noted for their eccentricities. Retiring to a private room, they sat down to recount the story of their past lives, and as they industriously circulated the bottle, many a loud shout echoed through that hall, and startled the watchmen in the street as they went their silent rounds. As the night wore on, their excitement increased, until at the close of a thrilling story relating to his strange career, his companion exclaimed—

"Now, Booth, let's have a speech to liberty—one of those apostrophes to Old Roman freedom with which you startle audiences!"

Had Booth been inclined to refuse, he knew that his friend, when the mood was on him, would not be denied any request, however absurd or difficult of performance. But the tragedian had himself entered into the spirit of his companion, and, nothing loth, he rehearsed with magic power many of those electric passages in defence of liberty with which the English drama abounds. His friend, whose memory as well as habits partook of the Indian character, caught up the words, and with equal force, clearness and accuracy, went through each speech in regular succession. Thus they proceeded for a time, and then again sat down upon the floor of that chamber to renew their potations and the story of their personal adventures. Booth drank and listened, whilst the other told of his own elevation in his native State, of his disgust at civic honors, of his home in the distant forest, of the uncontrolled freedom of the red men, of their stoic fortitude and matchless heroism. Warmed by the recollection of those thrilling scenes, he sprang at last to his feet, and, in the tone of one amid the battle's din, fighting against the most fearful odds, exclaimed

"Now, Booth, once more for liberty!"

The tragedian dared not disobey. He ran through with all his usual energy the tale of Mexican thraldom, of the Spanish Conquest of that land, the dangers incurred by the invading army, their commander's exhortation before the battle, and the stubborn bravery of the native chiefs. Before him stood at that lone hour, listening with an intensity of thought and feeling which shone through his eye-lightened o'er his face, strained every muscle, and started the sweat in great drops from his lofty brow one who had all the fiery spirit of a Cortes and ambition of a Pizarro. Quick as thought he took up the task, and repeated the words just uttered by Booth, with the most critical precision of tone and manner. That scene was one of no small moment. It may be, to a nation's history. As he became excited in the recitation, his spirit seemed to take fire—and with an air strange, so determined, so frightful, that it seemed the voice of one inspired, he exclaimed at the close of a masterly extemporaneous rhapsody, "Yes! yes! I am made to revel yet in the Halls of the Montezumas."

Reader, Booth's companion on that night is no President of Texas—the hero of San Jacinto. Are who can say that the words uttered by him in hour of excitement are destined never to be fulfi Samuel Houston, if ever "coming events cast the shadows before," will yet revel in the Halls of the Montezumas.

The above is a description of a scene which actually occurred, and which recent events have called up with great distinctness. History has shown many instances of declarations, like that of Houston's which subsequent events have induced men to regard as prophetic. We have ever looked upon strong and passionate words, as indicative of a spirit possessed of the requisite determination and energy of character to work out the wondrous changes predicted.—Such is the character of Houston—and such may be the consummation of his singular career.

FOREIGN.

THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M., bringing London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th instant.

Mr. Dickens, the author of Nicholas Nickleby, is on board of the Britannia, and the good people of the literary circles of Boston are ready to give him a most enthusiastic reception. He merits all the hospitality and kindness they can bestow. Lord Mulgrave, a distinguished literary man, the author of many works of merit, is also a passenger. He intends to make a tour of the United States. It is said that many other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of England are preparing to visit this country. Mr. Motley, Jr. is the bearer of despatches to our Government from Mr. Everett, American Minister at London.

The most important item of intelligence is the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special Minister to the United States for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties between the two countries. Lord Ashburton, formerly Alexander Baring of the great house of Baring Brothers, has strong personal interests in the maintenance of peace with this country, and in his appointment the British Government has paid a high compliment to this country, in the distinguished character of the Minister. The selection shows a strong desire to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments uninterrupted, and the most beneficial results may be confidently anticipated from Lord Ashburton's mission. The appointment of no man, perhaps, in the British dominions, could have been more satisfactory to the American government.

The Message of president Tyler had been received and read with much interest and satisfaction. Its pacific tone caused an immediate rise in the funds.

The French Chambers were opened by a speech from the King on the 27th ult. Every thing was quiet at Paris, and the reduction of the army was progressing.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, and family, arrived in London, from Paris, Dec. 13. He has visited the Queen, at Windsor.

The cultivation of Cotton in the East Indies, on the American System, it is said is proceeding most satisfactorily. One of the superintendents says, "It only requires the means, constant application, discretion, industry, and perseverence, to make this beautiful and productive country THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF COTTON IN THE WORLD."

There had been several frightful railroad accidents in England attended with extensive loss of life.

21 Peers of Great Britain died in 1841.

The attentions shown to Lord Morpeth in this country are spoken of by the English press, especially the more liberal portion, with much pleasure. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks, in reference to the sentiments expressed at the dinner given to his Lordship here, that "they will go far to neutralize the irritation and bad feeling engendered by a few—thank heaven that they are but few!—puny and malevolent scribblers on this side of the water, who delight in representing the Americans as being every thing that is mean, dishonest and infamous."

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Special Mission to the U. States.—Lord Ashburton's appointment has been favorably received in commercial circles, and given a tone of confidence to the holders of State stocks. His lordship's appointment will be acceptable to the Americans, as the Messrs. Barings have been for many years most extensively engaged in American affairs, and, in fact, the agents of the American government in monetary operations.—His lordship is besides a citizen of the great republic, and one of the largest landed proprietors, too, in the State of Pennsylvania. His talents as a man of business are well known. He is one of the largest landholders in the U. States, and Lady Ashburton (late Miss Bingham) is an American by birth.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.—*Tuesday, Jan. 3.*—The improved demand for a the fortnight noticed last week has been actively followed up since, and there has also been extensive business done on speculation, both in Surat and American descriptions; the former readily command the extreme quotations of last week, whilst the latter have advanced ¼ per lb. generally. About 3500 bags have been sold, at firm, steady prices. The business consists of 200 Surats, at 3¼ to 3⅜; 150 Pernam, 7¼, 100 Maranham, 6 to 6¼, 50 Egyptian, 7¼ to 7½; American 5 to 7¼. On Saturday 2500 bags were sold.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The sales yesterday were 4000 bales, at the full rates of the past week. The same want of transactions may be noticed with respect to the trade of the manufacturing districts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The news from Europe is considered decidedly favourable in Money matters, and Stocks have felt the good effect of it. The holders of Cotton are firmer, in consequence of the Liverpool prices. The holders of Flour are depressed,—they were waiting for these dates, but there is nothing in them to strengthen the market; on the contrary, it is believed they will have a contrary effect.

New York, Jan. 26.

The news from Europe has not after all had any effect on produce. Cotton was carried up ¼ cent the first day, but it has since lost all it had gained. Flour stands without any change. The stock market has felt a very favorable influence.

Express.

The fact of the Government of Great Britain sending, under existing circumstances, a Special Minister to this country, is one of the strongest evidences which the British Government could give of its respectful consideration, and of the sincerity of its professions of a desire to cultivate amicable relations with the United States.

National Intelligencer.

What if you have failed in business. You still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world again.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The "*New York Mercury*" contains, from week to week, off-hand sketches of the distinguished men in Congress. We find in the last number, the following Portrait of our youthful Senator, Mr. Graham, the fidelity of which will be acknowledged by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance:

"Hon. William A. Graham is the brother of James Graham, who has long represented the "Buncombe" district in the popular branch of Congress, and has a number of years been an active politician. Previous to his elevation to the high position he now occupies, he was elected to the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the lower House.—He is in the prime of life, of medium size, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, very expressive—handsome forehead, high and arched. His features are of the Grecian cast, and the expression of his face is strikingly agreeable and intelligent. According to all physiological rules, he must be a man possessing a good deal more than common intellectual qualifications. He is exceedingly modest in his demeanor, pleasant in his private intercourse, happy in his disposition, and enticing in his manners. He is very studious, and enjoys a very high legal reputation; is conversant with Constitutional law, and has a clear, sound and philosophical mind. There is nothing about him of a doubting character—rather avoids than seeks applause—and every movement he makes is found'd upon a substantial basis. As a Senator, he will, I imagine, be found more useful in the Committee rooms than in debate, though there is no reason why he should not take an active part in discussion; for he has a good voice and a pleasing delivery, and what is better than all, a logical mind highly cultivated. Let him be where he may, he will be always sure to command profound respect, both for the beauty of his intellect, and the excellency of his heart."

GEN. HARRISON'S FUNERAL.

As the chief argument of Loco Focoism against the Whigs, and the one most relied on as an "electioneering weapon," seems to be, the amount expended in giving a decent burial to the President of the United States, it is as well perhaps to mention a fact just communicated to us. We premise however, that when Mr. Haywood, in the late Convention, moved to expunge that part of the reported Address which alludes to the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, the motion was strenuously resisted by Mr. Hybart, who contended that it was not so much the amount expended that he considered objectional, as it was the establishment of the principle, that the money of the people may be used for such a purpose without law or precedent to sanction it. Well now, it turns out, that on the 13th of May, 1800, Congress made an appropriation of $3,200 for doing honor to the memory of Gen. Washington, although he had gone out of office and died not at the Capitol but at home! A very interesting and detailed account of the ceremonies performed on the occasion, may be found in Marshall's life of that illustrious Man. What will these sticklers for law and precedent, say now?—*Raleigh Register.*

ARRANGEMENT OF THE JUDGES.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the Spring circuits of 1842 in the following order:

1	Ellerton,	Judge Manly.
2	Nash,	" Battle.
3	Ruffin,	" Settle.
4	Hillsborough,	" Dick.
5	Wilmington,	" Nash.
6	Salisbury,	" Pearson.
7	Morganton,	" Bailey.

Raleigh Star.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by this Court:—

Per Ruffin, C. J., in the case, State, to use of Jacob G. Rand, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Spencer and Sharp v. Melton, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Quinn v. Patton, in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill.

Per Daniel, J., in Rowland v. Rowland, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dawson v. Powell, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Newsom v. Anderson, from Stokes, directing a new trial. Also, in Sparkes v. Hatchett, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

Per Gaston, J., in State v. Davis, from Macon, directing the Superior Court to pronounce judgment and sentence. Also, in State v. Robertson, from Pitt, directing reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial. Also, in Weddens et al. Pearce v. Copeland from Haywood, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court. Also, in Bunn v. Bunn, from Moore, affirming the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

State of the Country.—A close observer of public events, and one who loves and has honorably served his country, being casually at Washington, thus writes to us, under date of the 18th inst. his sad impressions.

"The country is strangely out of joint, a President seeking one week a reincarnation from the Locofocos, the next from the Whigs; a Congress passing a great relief measure in the summer by a majority of thirty odd, and repealing it by a like majority in January; States repudiating their debts; an empty Treasury; Cincinnati and Louisville under the dominion of mobs; the House of Representatives daily resolving itself into one. In view of all this, I can only pray, God save the country! I'm sick!"

We suppose that the Locofocos abroad will now stigmatize the demolished banking-houses of Lougee & Moore, in Cincinnati and Louisville, as "Whig shinplaster shops." We can state, however, that both Lougee and Moore are first-rate Locofocos. Lougee, in particular, is a real Locofoco veteran.

Loud were Lougee's rejoicings over the downfall of the United States Bank. "Now," said he, "you will have a chance to witness the operation of the genuine principles of Democratic banking." We have witnessed it.—*Louisville Journal.*

Hon. Horace Binney has been nominated to the Senate as the United States Judge for this District. There can be no doubt of the unanimous confirmation of this unsolicited appointment. Were the honors of official station always thus judiciously bestowed, places of power might well be coveted by the wise and good.—*Phil. North Amer.*

A Graceful Dun.—Said a pretty woman to a friend of ours a few days since, "Husband has made me a present of the little bill that you owe him." Who could resist such a polite invitation to pay up?

The Legislature of Alabama, at the late session, passed a resolution refusing to receive their portion of the proceeds of the public land. That State has received, from time to time, donations of the public domain, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars! and gulped down, without scruple or wry face, more than half a million of the surplus revenue! She has swallowed a camel, and is now straining at a gnat!—*Raleigh Star.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Heavens!! is that "A?" then where is B!"

MR. HALE: Your correspondent "A," in your last paper, has done the "*Democratic*" nominee for Governor, gross injustice. He speaks of him as "*solely and exclusively a Lawyer!*" Now every one knows Mr. H's pretensions to the title of Orator, Poet. I hope, therefore, in justice to him, the "Carolinian" will forthwith publish his Fourth of July Oration; the severe castigation of Bonaparte, "Jimmy" Madison, and the War, as reported,—for I never read the production, and only know it by reputation. We like to do justice to a political opponent. The Oration! by all means the Oration!!

Look out, Mr. "Carolinian," or you will "C" sights before you get through the alphabet. Be as honest as you can in your Arithmetical calculations; tell us next week all about the "patriotism" of Gen. McKay too, his traveling expenses, &c. Also of Mr. Bethune,—or have you forgotten that a "*Democrat*" ever went to Congress from this District!—and what he charged "Uncle Sam" for travelling? Go it.

B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Most I converse with non-witted fools
And unrespective boys? None are for me
That look into me with suspicious eyes."
Richard III.

Nothing could have been further from my intention than that my last communication (written expressly for the benefit of a numerous though injured part of the community, the Militia,) should be the means of calling forth the dormant energies of any Tyro in the school of criticism, or of exciting too soon to trial the unfledged pinions of any youthful aspirant to the character of a wit, or more especially have subjected myself to the unenviable necessity of a controversial warfare through the medium of a newspaper. My only object being, to call the attention of the proper authorities "*as I supposed,*" to a matter of considerable importance to our county; but instead of my expectations in this being realized, and the injuries of which I complained taken into consideration by the persons specially addressed, and any effort made for their redress, I receive for reply a communication entirely out of place, and irrelevant to the matter in question, a *hateful compound* of low buffoonery and nonsensical jargon, bearing the signature of "Anvarit," and *attempting* to convert into ridicule the communication of "A Soldier," but has, like most efforts of a similar character, has acquired for its author little else than the sympathies of an honest people for an *honest failure.* But lest I should be supposed to manifest a disposition to share with him his laurels, I shall leave to him the undisturbed enjoyment of his well-merited title, and notice those parts of his communication that are intelligible to me.

In the first place, he asks what have the Justices of Richmond to do with this matter, and refers me to a section of the Revised Statutes; and in reply I would, in imitation of his example, refer him to Chapter 73, Section 82, of the same volume. Certainly it is the duty of the Justices to regulate all matters connected with the County, to see that the Jail is in a proper condition, and if it is not, it is their duty to have it properly secured; and in the absence of a higher authority, are authorized to order out the Militia, or employ a standing guard,—which would be less expensive to the County, and more agreeable to the Militia. Again he asks, have you ever heard any of the Justices of Richmond County complain of the additional duty to which they are subjected? and, in reply, I would say, "yes honour." I have. This tax, in connection with that already assessed for the erection of a Court House, has been a subject of great dissatisfaction among the Justices, as well as others of the County. And again, as to "heaping up ridicule and abuse" upon any person or persons, is what we most explicitly deny. But by the way, Mr. Anvarit, are we "born free" Republicans, and do not consider it as entirely essential that we submissively pray for a redress of these grievances of which we complain, as meekly to remind them of what we consider their duty to do. As to the balance of the communication, it is so much involved in mysticism and obscurity that we cannot see its application, and are inclined to believe that he "worked up the wrong passenger" this time, and not us.

A SOLDIER.

"Query" is received, and shall appear next week.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The President's Position and Patronage—A private letter from Washington, of 19th inst. thus defines to us the President's position:

"The rumor of an approximation between the President and the Whigs, has no foundation, for I know Mr. Tyler is this day declared that, in appointments, he should look exclusively to those who have unfurled his banner, to his personal friends. This was said to one who told him of the worldly distress of certain applicants for office, who profess to be *Tyler men*.—He was bold, explicit and explanatory. Every scamp in office knows that by professing personal devotion, he has a perfect immunity for past villainies, and a license for all future abominations. How much political morality is likely to remain at the end of six months?"

Political Proscription.—"The Letter to Gen. Jackson" in the last Democratic Review, hesitates not to tell him that the extent to which he allowed himself to be carried, in the "pernicious practice of "political proscription" was a *deep* and *serious* evil." This acknowledgment is late in the day, to be sure, but we are glad to see it admitted at all.

We copy the following sensible paragraph from an article on Mobs, written by the editor of the Mercantile Journal.

"In this country, there *can be no justification for mobs.* We live under a government of equal laws, which laws are made by the people themselves—and, of course, the law should be *sustained* by the people. Whenever the laws become onerous and unpopular, it is in the power of the people, by their own representatives, to modify or repeal them. In a republican form of government, above all others, mobs, riots, or symptoms of anarchy of any kind, should never exist. Any man who seeks, directly or indirectly, to foment a mob-spirit by appeals to the passions, is a dangerous member of society, and can be no friend to our democratic institutions."

We take the liberty of urging upon the attention of the Whigs of Bladen and Columbus the propriety of holding county meetings during the approaching County Court weeks, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be holden at Raleigh on the FOURTH OF APRIL. It is to be hoped the Whigs of no county will be backward in this preparatory work of organization.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Col. Casper Smith, of Rowan county, in attempting to ford the River Yadkin, at Trading Fork, on the 11th instant, in a gig with a negro boy, was swept down by the current, and himself boy and horse drowned.

Repudiation.—The following extract, both *summary* and *convincing*, from the Annual Report of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania, commends itself particularly to that portion of the people who own their farms under titles derived from States:

"If the State violates one promise, it may another. If the State bonds are repudiated to-day, the State patents may be repudiated to-morrow. All rest on the same security—the public faith—the pledge of public honor."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

CONGRESS.—The people of this country have had great reason to abate the respect which they formerly entertained for Congress. The House of Representatives is really almost a nuisance; and may certainly be regarded as contributing much to lower the tone of morals, and to produce a mob spirit throughout the land. It is in truth but little better, any day, than a great mob. The proceedings of the last week are marked by a more than usual portion of excitement, disorder and confusion, growing out of the unparalleled conduct of Mr. Adams, in presenting a petition to DISSOLVE THE UNION! We have given the details as fully as we could find room for. And it is needless to comment upon them, except to say, that we consider it a great misfortune that Mr. Adams, Mr. Wise, and a few others, have seats in the House.

CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.—On Wednesday last, an exhibition of fisticuffs came off in front of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington, between Mr. Wm. B. Campbell, member of Congress from Tennessee, and Mr. Boardman of Connecticut. Mr. Campbell made the assault, in consequence of some remarks by Mr. B. made in the Hall on the day before. The parties were separated after a few blows. It is a subject of congratulation that they did not select the Representatives Hall as the scene of their combat.

RESUMPTION.—The House of Delegates of Maryland has passed a bill requiring the Banks to resume specie payments forthwith." It is supposed the Senate will amend it by fixing the 1st of August.

MOB LAW.—It gives us pleasure to find, that the better portion of the Van Buren party in and about this place do not concur in the sentiments of their organ, as expressed in the Carolinian of the 22d inst. and quoted in our last paper. The Carolinian of Saturday last disavows, very emphatically, any intention to recommend mob law as a remedy for bank suspension. The following is the material part of that disavowal:

FROM THE CAROLINIAN OF JANUARY 29.

"If the article taken from our paper made *such* an impression on the mind of any reader, it was far, very far from being the impression *intended* to be made. Our meaning may have been misapprehended by many honest minds, but no man but an Editor blinded by the madness of party prejudice or personal hatred, could have tortured our language into a "recommendation" of mob law, or mob proceedings. We scorn any such law, or the idea of being the advocate or defender of such proceedings. God forbid that we should ever live to entertain or inculcate views so destructive to good morals, so dangerous to the permanency of our Free Government."

That the reader may again see what grounds we had to construe the Carolinian's article into a "recommendation" of mob law, and how happily that article tallies with the above, we again quote the material part of it, italicizing a few words:—

FROM THE CAROLINIAN OF JANUARY 22.

"Let this be a warning to other Banks.—The people are not going to stand this non-resumption game much longer—*at least they are fools if they do.* They want their rights, and will have them, by fair means if they can, *by foul if they must.* It is high time that Bank swindling was broken up, and *if nothing but mob law can effect it, better so than not at all.*"

It any one can reconcile the tone of the above two extracts it is more than we can do. But we have put the matter fairly before our readers. We repeat, that it gives us great pleasure to find that the "Democracy" of the old North State is, like herself, too honest to sanction mob law, whether exhibited in the shape of wanton destruction, or *theft*, of the property of corporations or individuals.

A "Literary Association" has been formed at Hillsborough, N. C. The Hon. Frederick Nash is President, Dr. Jas. S. Smith, Col. Cadwallader Jones, and Rev. Robert Burwell, Vice Presidents, Dennis Heartt, Secretary, and Dr. Walter A. Norwood, Treasurer. The President is to deliver an Inaugural Address on to-morrow evening the 3d inst.

THE ROAR OF THE LION.—In our last we copied an article, (an admitted fact,) stating that a violent Loco had been appointed Marshal of Tennessee on the recommendation of Gen. Jackson, in preference to a good Whig. It appears now that another of the same kidney has been appointed Postmaster at Brownsville, Tenn. on a recommendation of the same kind. Would it not save Mr. Tyler trouble to send a parcel of Blank commissions to the Ex-President, to fill up as he pleases?

QUICK WORK.—Gen. Cadwallader Irving, the late Commissary General of the Army, died in the city of Philadelphia at 10 o'clock on a Saturday night some two or three months ago. It so happened, that at that hour, Mr. Robert Tyler, the son of President Tyler, was lingering over his wine at the dinner table of a Mr. Tyson, in the same city. The death of Gen. Irving was duly reported at the convivial board. *At 12 of the same night,* Mr. Tyson was on his way to Washington, with a letter from Mr. Robert Tyler to his father in his pocket. He reached Washington on Sunday morning; immediately saw the President; was promised the vacant office; remained until Monday, when his commission was made out; reached home again on Tuesday;—and the poor dead officer *was buried on Thursday!* It is not wonderful that so disgusting a detail should have produced a motion in Congress to abolish the office, and thus get rid of Mr. Tyson.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—Mr. Tyler, it appears, is not satisfied with abandoning the Whig party, and repudiating the one-term principle, (of which he was the author,) but he is now acting on the very worst Loco Foco practice, of purchasing support for himself and his administration, by means of the government patronage—actually subsidizing the Press to the support of his treachery; and, most amazing of all! even Daniel Webster lends his aid to such an inglorious means.

Let us state a few facts:—

1. In the town of Augusta, the Capital of Maine, are published two newspapers, the "Journal," an able and most respectable paper, of thorough, unwavering Whig principles; and the "Age," one of the most unscrupulous of all the slanderers of Harrison and Tyler. The Journal of the 21st ult. says,—

"By a standing printed regulation of the Post Office Department, the Post Masters are required to advertise their lists of letters in the paper printed in the same town which has the greatest circulation. Knowing this fact, the Post Master of this town was asked why he did not advertise in the Kennebec Journal, which he knew had the largest circulation. He replied that the matter was not left to his discretion: that he had *orders from the Post Master General to advertise in the Age*, and he does to this day advertise in the Age, under an order thus specially and privately issued in violation of the general order of the Department. Into such minute and contemptibly small matters as this did the late federal heads of Departments interfere in the bestowment of patronage. The same policy we now see carried out by that party instantly whenever they recover the power to use it; while the Whigs have nothing to sustain them but their *principles*, their *integrity* and their *patriotism*. Those who are faithful under the discouraging circumstances they now have to meet, may well be proud of their moral pre-eminence. They will constitute the nucleus upon which the good and the patriotic will concentrate for the salvation of the country."

2. The following case is from the "Independent," and is without question true:—

"The Post Master General applied to the Hon. J. B. Stuart, a Representative in Congress from Illinois, to designate three newspapers, as fittest for the publication of Post Office advertisements. Mr. S. designated, among others, the "Sangamon Journal," as having the largest circulation of any paper in the State. Yet the "State Register," the organ of the Locofoco party in Illinois, and one of those most abusive of Gen. Harrison—which published and republished all the vile calumnies of him, the selling white men for debt—abolitionism—cowardice, and all—was selected by Mr. Wickliffe. Mr. Webster informed Mr. Stuart that THE PRESIDENT WOULD APPOINT NO JOURNAL A PRINTER OF THE LAWS THAT ABUSED HIS ADMINISTRATION. In other words, that the journal selected for that purpose must be a friend of *his* Administration! "Then (readily and keenly retorted Mr. Stuart) the laws must go unpublished in Illinois, for there is no press there in favor of Mr. Tyler's Administration." But the "State Register" may possibly now discover merits in Mr. Tyler, which it overlooked before. Who could have imagined that *Daniel Webster* would have ever submitted to become a component part of an Administration which acted upon the worst maxims of the "Spoils" era, and a Presidential organ to enforce the atrocious doctrine of appropriating the "public offices of the country" to the furious lust of a second term? "How art thou fallen, O Son of the morning," not in talent, nor in that pre-eminence of intellect which Heaven bestowed for nobler purposes than pandering to the absurd aspirations of John Tyler, even though connected with the hope of thereby advancing your own—but in the admiration, the affection, the trust and confidence of your countrymen."

Alas for Mr. Webster! Alas for Mr. Tyler! Would any one have supposed it possible that either of them would so far forget all the glorious principles for which the Whigs have battled manfully for the last twelve years! Let no man hereafter call them Whigs! They are Locos in practice, and let the Locos have them. It is evident that the Whigs have once more to fight the battle: once more to struggle against the "Spoils men." For one, we are ready. As, in the day of Gen. Jackson's greatest glory, we did not hesitate to denounce the spoils system, with all its "rewarding of friends and punishing of enemies," so we have had no hesitation in judging Mr. Tyler by his acts, and denouncing him and them when they conflict with Whig principles.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 24th ult. petitions in favor of the Bankrupt Law were presented by Messrs. Mangum (one from Boston,) Mouton, Tallmadge, Huntington, Berrien, Evans, Young, Walker, Benton and others.

Mr. Mouton said he was opposed to the law, but, having been instructed by the Legislature of Louisiana to vote for it, he did so, and should now vote against repeal, postponement or amendment.

Mr. King submitted a joint resolution, to fix the 30th of May for the adjournment of Congress.

The Senate took up Mr. Clay's resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution, limiting the veto power, &c. Mr. Clay addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Preston replied to Mr. Clay, in a speech of about an hour; and Mr. Buchanan stating his wish to speak on the subject, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, after the presentation of numerous petitions, remonstrating against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law,

The Senate took up the Bill from the House, to repeal that Law, and Mr. Berrien occupied the remainder of the sitting in defending the law, and opposing its repeal. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, after the presentation of petitions and reports, (among which were two by Mr. Mangum, from Washington, N. C. and from N. York, against a repeal of the Bankrupt Law,) the Bill to repeal that Law was again taken up, and Mr. Berrien concluded his speech against the repeal. Mr. Smith of Con. followed in favor of repeal, and Mr. Huntington of the same State, replied to him. Mr. Bayard obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the Bankrupt Repeal Bill occupied the whole day. Mr. Young, (who voted for the bill at the Extra Session,) said he would now vote for repeal; Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Simmons would vote against repeal. Mr. Bayard spoke at length in favor of repeal; Mr. Choate briefly against it; and Mr. Benton spoke till the adjournment, without concluding, in favor of repeal.

On Friday, Mr. Graham presented a bill making an appropriation to reopen Roanoke Inlet. He accompanied it with some forcible remarks, which we will publish next week.

The Bankrupt Repeal Bill was taken up. Mr. Benton concluded his speech. Mr. Clay delivered a brief speech, with solemnity and effect, stating the ground on which he could not vote for the repeal.

The question was then taken and the bill was *rejected*, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge—23.

[Before the vote was announced, Mr. Mangum said he desired to say that his friend Col. Preston was at sea, by understanding with a Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Mouton,) opposed to the repeal, and who had left the Senate upon special business, as was known to the Senate. The two Senators had paired off.]

[Messrs. Bagby and Dixon, the one for and the other opposed to the bill, were absent on account of severe illness. Mr. Cuthbert, for the bill, has not arrived. And Tennessee has no Senators.]

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 24th ult. the first subject in order was the attempt of Mr. Adams to "defend himself" from the charge of unfitness for the post of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, preferred against him in the spurious memorial from Georgia which he had offered to present, and in the letter of Mr. Wise. He rose to resume his speech where he had left off on Saturday, and had spoken a few words when he was arrested by a question of order. After some discussion, Mr. Wise moved that he have leave to proceed. Negatived, 91 to 76. Mr. Wise then asked the privilege to "defend himself" from the attack of Mr. Adams. Mr. Warren and others objected. And after several of those petty points of order which members are eternally raising to obstruct business, had been decided by the Speaker, and two appeals had been taken from his decisions, Mr. Botts moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was happily carried, 101 to 78. Mr. Wise then withdrew his objection to the reception of the petition, and Mr. Adams formally presented it, though assured by Mr. Haberham that there were no such persons as the petitioners in the county in Georgia from which it purported to come. He moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, "with instructions to choose another Chairman if they should think proper." He was proceeding to hang a speech on the motion, when the Speaker decided that, as it produced debate, it must lie over.

Mr. Adams said he hoped the day would come when he could have an opportunity of expressing the whole subject, and when the gentleman from (Mr. Wise) would have an opportunity of emptying his whole heart.

But Mr. Gilmer rose and desired to be informed by the Speaker whether the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not the power to proceed to appoint another chairman, without instructions from the House?

The Speaker said that he could not take official cognizance of any thing of that kind. The Committee, when they assembled in their room, could act to their own rules, and see what was the extent of the power they possessed.

Mr. Gilmer. I presume they have the power, and may exercise it, without instructions from the House.

Mr. Adams. Leave that to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Gilmer said he, for one, was willing to meet the responsibility.

PETITION TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.

Mr. Adams presented the following petition:

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Haverhill, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pray that you will immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States—

First: Because no union can be agreeable or advantageous which does not present prospects of mutual benefits.

Second: Because a vast proportion of the people of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section without any adequate return.

Third: Because (judging from the history of all nations) that Union, if persisted in in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in utter destruction.

This petition is signed by Benjamin Emerson and forty-five others.

Mr. Holmes. This is a petition for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Adams. I move its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report an answer to the petitioners, showing the reasons why the prayer of it ought not to be granted.

Mr. Hopkins, (addressing the Speaker.) Is it in order to move to burn the petition in the presence of the House?

Mr. Turney rose and moved that the petition be laid on the table and *printed*, that the country might understand what its character was.

Mr. Wise, (addressing the Speaker.) Is it in order to move to censure any member presenting such a petition, and to move that the House do not proceed to inquire whether a member has the right to present a petition to this body, and to proceed accordingly?

Cries of "Good, good."

The Speaker said he did not think such a proceeding could be taken, but it would be for the House to determine.

Mr. Meriwether raised the question of reception, and moved to lay that question on the table; meaning, that he did not think such a petition should be allowed to come within the walls of this House.

Mr. Adams made a remark, (stated by the Reporter,) the purport of it being, that he did not expect this from such a quarter.

Mr. Chapman moved that the House do now adjourn, (assigning a reason which, as the Reporter thinks, was that no quorum was present.)

Mr. Adams hoped, he said, that the House would not adjourn. If there was to be a vote of censure the House might as well settle the question now as adjourn.

The question being put, the House refused to adjourn.

After some further proceedings,

Mr. Gilmer rose and submitted, as a question of privilege, the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in presenting to the consideration of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has justly incurred the censure of the House.

Mr. Underwood objected to the resolution, as entirely out of order.

Mr. Gilmer said he hoped that the resolution was in order.

The Speaker referred to the Journal of 1836, which contained an account of a case similar to this, and went to show that this, being a matter of privilege, was in order. He said, under this authority, it was his duty to submit to the decision of the House the question of privilege moved by the gentleman from Virginia.

After some conversation on the point of order, by Messrs. Arnold, Underwood, L. Williams, and the Speaker, who restated his decision, as above—

Mr. Adams said he hoped the resolution would be received and be debated, and that he should have the privilege of again addressing the House in his own defence, especially as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer) had thought proper to pay second fiddle to his colleague from Accomac, (Mr. Wise.)

Mr. Gilmer said he played second fiddle to no man. He was no fiddler. [cries of "order, order," but was endeavoring to prevent the music of him who,

"In the space of one revolving moon,
Was statesman, poet, fiddler, and buffoon."

Mr. Ward said it would be recollected that the decision to which the Speaker had referred on the Journal was a hasty one, which the Speaker and the House regretted at the time, because it gave rise to a discussion of some two or three weeks. He therefore hoped, much as he respected the honorable gentleman from Virginia, that they would not see a scene of this kind again enacted on this resolution.

Mr. Rayner inquired if this debate was in order?

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. Rayner inquired what was the question before the House?

The Speaker then announced the question to be on the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer.)

Mr. J. C. Clark moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. A. V. Brown moved a call of the House.

Which motion having prevailed, the roll was called, and 168 members answered to their names.

Mr. Turney moved that the House adjourn.

Which motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the usual Annual Appropriation Bills, being five in number, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Treasury Note Bill was then taken up for one hour, for the purpose of considering the Senate's amendments. Mr. Sprigg occupied that hour in opposition to the amendments. The bill was then laid aside; and

The resolution of Mr. Gilmer, offered yesterday, censuring Mr. Adams, was taken up. Mr. Clark's resolution to lay it on the table was rejected, 102 to 94.

Mr. Marshall then offered the following substitute for that resolution:—

"Whereas the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political character and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence: A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the people, to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the politica

powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each branch of it to commit perjury; and involves, necessarily, in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason.

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in presenting to the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest insult to the House of which he is a member; an outrage to the people of the United States, of which body the House is the Legislative organ; and will, if this House is permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished, have disgraced his country, through their public representatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved, further, That the aforesaid John Q. Adams, for the insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which is premeditated to be aimed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, at the peace, the security, and liberty of the people of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the national councils; and the House is entitled to an act of grace and mercy, when they only pass upon him their severest censure for conduct strikingly unworthy of his past relations to the country and his present position. This they hereby do, in the exercise of their own pants and dignity, and for the rest they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true *American* citizens.

Mr. Marshall then, after speaking of his kind personal feelings for Mr. Adams, of his advocacy, in some things, of Mr. A's claims the Presidential chair; and

Within the last few days, scenes had been enacted in that hall which had presented the American character to the world in a light equally discreditable to the country and themselves; and which had drawn crowds to the galleries to witness the termination of what he had heard denominated, in his hearing through the crowds in the streets, a row. Throughout the scenes his conduct had shown no sort of hostility or unkindness; and, sir, said Mr. M., the motion which was made to give him an opportunity of defending himself against the charges contained in the petition which he himself presented, I had the honor to offer. Courtesy towards that gentleman, personal courtesy and kindness, had distinguished him from the commencement of his services in this House to that hour; but when a proposition so monstrous as this was made—a proposition, and for this, in the midst of the difficulties, dangers, and confusion with which our public affairs are involved—amidst all the sources of disorganization we see around us, there were found enough to be found to stir up the embers of discord, gravely submit to that House a proposition to authorize its members to betray the trusts solemnly reposed in them by the people, violate their oaths, destroy a Constitution which they are bound by every consideration of honor and of conscience to support and defend. And that was not all: it was that such a motion to refer a proposition of this character to a committee of that House to take it into serious consideration and to report upon it. It struck Mr. M. and, with horror, it stupified him. He could not see it possible that there could be men sent through the country—though the result had been otherwise—men wild enough, and mad enough to make a proposition that the Government of the United States should terminate its own existence, and then to submit it to the members of that House, asking them to commit perjury and moral suicide. There might have been men wild enough and mad enough to do this out of that House; but he knew there was a member on that floor that could not be found willing to assume the responsibility, through all coming time, of presenting such a proposition to that House, he had not believed. He had heard whispers that it was true, that such a petition would be presented; but he had rejected the idea with utter incredulity and perfect scorn.

Now it might be said, and perhaps had been said, that the Congress of the United States ought to pass no thing wrong, and take no notice of it, but to this he could not give his assent. Holding that Union, as he did, to be the only pledge for, and the only means of perpetuating the liberties of the people—loving the Union, as he did, as the only means under Heaven by which that State in which he lived and that people which he represented, could be secured in safety and independence, there was, in his judgment, sacrilege in approaching it in this matter. Coming from any quarter, it was sacrilege coming from the quarter that it did, it assumed a tenfold importance that it would not otherwise possess. He, sir, from whom the proposition was now to pull down the temple of liberty, was once delighted and ministered at its altar. It was no obscure name and no obscure name that was connected with this procedure. That name had gone down connected with all that was bright and glorious in our country's history. The enemies of freedom, who had so fondly predicted the dissolution of the Confederacy, had now their eyes turned to the movements of that Hall, and to the movements of that gentleman, in relation to a question which, of all others, presented the greatest danger to our institutions, and which he would here say did not in the slightest degree, enter into the point which he offered. It was that question, which that gentleman had been fonder of stirring than any other that had been looked at by our enemies as the means by which their desires might be accomplished. It was a subject, he repeated, that he never looked at, and never would. God forbid that he should draw a line and array the Southern men on one side, and the Northern men on the other, at the proposition which had been presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts to that House. The Northern men were bound by love of country to act as strenuously as the men of the South. Were Northern men prepared to say that under any circumstances petitions of this sort shall be laid before the Congress of the United States without censure—to say that a member shall be allowed to present a petition here, and start it as a subject of legislative consideration in that House, which looks to the dissolution of this Union? But he might be told that at the time this proposition was presented, there was connected with it another—that the committee to which it was proposed to refer it, should report against it: but, in his humble judgment, that did not alter the question. It any thing, it made it worse. Under some fancied right of petition, to which so much importance seemed to be attached in one portion of the Union, the gentleman had boldly presented the petition, in fulfilment of what he believed to be a solemn duty, it might alter the case; but it was proposed that it should be the subject of legislative consideration, and that a report should be prepared and presented to the House in accordance with the views of the mover. It was to become a precedent so far as it went, amounting to this: that the dissolution of the Union was a fair subject of legislative consideration, and could be brought up in that House for discussion. It was a debatable question: it was a matter that was to be looked upon by the eye of the legislator as within the scope of legislative functions; and this position he should meet at the threshhold with the sternest possible rebuke. Had such a proposition been made by his own father, and had he, in addition to the ties that bound him to him as a son, all the ties that bound him to the member from Massachusetts—if he knew his own soul—he should have pursued the same course that he now did. He knew, Mr. M. said, that the action of this House on this subject would go abroad to the nations of the world, and he wished to be shown that whatever of mischief, and misery, and confusion, might come upon us in after years, at this time of the day the Congress of the United States would not permit one of its members to become the vehicle to bring before them a proposition so monstrous that it could not be acted on without dishonor to themselves, and ruin to all who might come after them. This much he had thought proper to say on presenting his resolution. If there was wrong in it, let the responsibility rest where it properly belonged. That there could be mischief, he did not believe. He could not harbor the idea that the people of the North would countenance a movement of this kind. What, Massachusetts! of all the lands on which Heaven's bright sun beams its radiant smiles—Massachusetts to come forward, and through a man bearing the name which the gentleman did, make a proposition to dissolve this Union! If she had done this, let the severest censures of that House fall on the man through whom the proposition came.

Mr. Adams followed Mr. Marshall, and commenced by calling upon the Clerk to read the two first paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence, an expression in which, affirming it to be the "right and duty" of the people to throw off a bad government, he seemed to regard as justifying the petition he had offered. He denied that he approved of the conclusion to which the petitions had come. His attachment to the Union and the Constitution he thought could not be questioned. His object was to have the petition referred and a report made showing why its prayer should not be granted. He said "it was *not yet time* for these people, who are emphatically oppressed, to seek redress in this way." The oppression he complained of, was the refusal of the right of petition. He then spoke of slavery, the slave trade, &c. and declared his intention, in making his defence, to go fully into all these questions.

Mr. Wise called for the reading of portions of General Washington's Farewell Address; which were read.

Mr. Wise then addressed the House at great length on the subject, commenting, with much severity, on the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts—tracing a connection between that course and a foreign influence which he endeavored to show was busily at work. In tracing the designs of the English abolition incendiary party, he made copious extracts from Frazer's Magazine, and certain Abolition papers of this country, which breathed the bitterest hostility to our institutions, and exhibited a settled design to break up the Confederacy. Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. W. yielded the floor, and the House adjourned.

In the course of Mr. Wise's speech, the following very dignified scene occurred:—

Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania here raised a question of order, and inquired of the Chair whether the reading of that paragraph did not come in conflict with the 21st rule?

Mr. Wise. I might say something in reply to that question which would rhyme to rule.

Mr. Cooper. And I might retaliate if I chose to be a blackguard.

Mr. Wise. The gentleman is so without choosing."

Again:—"Mr. W. then proceeded with his extracts, and, coming to a striking passage, observed that it was expressed in almost the identical language of a gentleman in his eye, who now sat making mouths at him. [Loud and general laughter.]

[Mr. Adams. If I was making mouths, it was in endeavoring to call for the reading of that letter."]

On Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore made an effort to get up the Treasury Note Bill, but, Mr. Wise objecting, the question of privilege, on Mr. Marshall's resolutions, was again taken up.

Mr. Wise addressed the House at great length in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday, commencing with great severity on the designs and movements of the English abolition party, of which he pointed to Mr. Adams as the head, and referring to the public course of that gentleman himself as furnishing evidence of a settled hostility to the integrity of the Union.

Mr. Adams then raised the point of order, that the House could not rightfully entertain the resolution, inasmuch as it charged him with crimes of which the House had no right to take cognizance, such as subornation of perjury and high treason. Mr. A. referred to, and quoted in support of his objections to the jurisdiction of the House, the 6th article of the amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Adams replied with great bitterness to Mr. Wise, and from the report of his speech we make the following extract. After remarking that Mr. Wise had now poured out all the venom which he had been accumulating against him for two or three years past, he said,—

Sir, there is another occasion which I hope the House will look at, if they are to try me for the only thing which, in my opinion, they can try me for—that is to say, a contempt of the House, under the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer,) the late Governor of that State. But there was, I say, an occasion, about four or five years ago, of a trial in this House of a member of the House for crimes. There came to this House then a man with his hands and face dripping with the blood of murder, the blotches of which were yet hanging upon him; and the question was put, upon the proposition of those very Democrats to whom he has this day rendered the tribute and homage of his thanks, that he should be tried by this House for that crime—the crime of murder. Sir, I opposed the trial of that man by this House. The House thought proper to refer the subject to a committee, and that committee reported—I am not sure that it was an expulsion; I think not. The report, if I recollect—and I should be glad to hear it if I am to answer upon the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Gilmer, which, as I have said, I suppose to be the only one on which the House can act, because the House will see what was done on a former occasion when a member was brought up for trial)—that report, I think, expressly recommended the expulsion of a man far less guilty than the other one of the blood which was shed, because he happened to draw the trigger which levelled to the earth another member of this body. But that far more guilty man, who, I say, came to this House with hands and face dripping—when the blood-spots were yet visible upon him—I opposed as much as possible the trial of that man by this House, because it was (like the present) a case in which the charges made were of the highest nature—charges involving the very lives of the parties; and I thought that they should be sent to the proper tribunal. I thought that they should be tried where they might have the advantage which this instrument (holding up the Constitution of the United States) secures to them; that they should have the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime was committed—that they should be confronted with the witnesses against them—that they should have the benefit of compulsory process to obtain witnesses in their own behalf, and that they should have the aid of counsel in their cause.

I was willing that the parties to that atrocious crime should be sent to their natural judges—to have an impartial trial—and that the action of this House, either by expulsion or otherwise by censure, should not take place. I expressed that opinion in this House, and I expressly and strongly opposed its action; and it is very probable that I saved this bloodstained man from the censure of the House at that time. I contributed as much as I possibly could to that end; and I wish, if I am to be called upon to answer for crimes before this House, or even to answer on a charge of contempt, that the precedent should be recurred to—that the facts which took place then should be brought fresh to the memory of the members of this House.

The report of that committee was not finally acted upon; and by its not being finally acted upon, the man of whom I speak escaped all punishment from the House, although his hands were reeking with the blood of murder—and that, too, the murder of an associate brother-member of this House.

Mr. Wise here rose and interrupted Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams. *Ah!* Does the gentleman rise to a point of *order?*

Mr. Wise (addressing the Speaker) said he rose to inquire of the Speaker whether his (Mr. W's.) character or conduct was involved in the issue before the House, and whether it was in order for the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) to charge him with the crime of Murder, and with being stained with innocent blood? A charge made by a man who had—and he appealed to the members who were present at the time to confirm the statement—defended him (Mr. W. from the charge on the floor at the time, and *not upon any technical grounds, but upon the merits of his case and conduct.* And who had, as he (Mr. W.) was informed, by one of his (Mr. A's.) own colleagues, defended him and the part he took in that affair before thousands of people in Massachusetts, in primary assemblage, and who pledged himself to the truth of his defence; and yet who has since, from personal revenge for subsequent causes of hostility to him, (Mr. W.) again and again, no less than three times, falsified his own defence and reiterated this charge on this floor! Mr. W. said he had never *escaped* from trial in the case referred to. So far from it, he had even earnestly sought a trial from the House which arraigned him, and he was most unjustly refused and denied a trial. He was willing now to be tried—to go to Maryland and be tried—to be tried here or any where by a fair and impartial tribunal.

And he would now, for the first time, solemnly declare that he was not responsible for any thing which occurred in that duel, except what occurred on the ground—to guard the life of a friend. And this he was at any time ready to prove whenever the fact was legitimately questioned or tested. And now he pronounced the charge made by the gentleman from Massachusetts as base and black a *lie* as the *traitor* was black and base who uttered it.

Mr. Adams was understood to deny that he had ever justified the charge on the merits of the case.

Mr. Wise repeated he had been told so by one of the gentleman's own colleagues.

Mr. Adams. I say I never did defend the man on the merits of the case, and I never did believe but what he was the guilty man, and the man who pulled the trigger was but an instrument in his hands. This was my belief in the beginning. And now he may go to his democratic friends from the North, to whom he has paid such tributes of applause, and we will see how *they* voted throughout the whole of that proceeding—to say nothing of the article in the Democratic Review, which I suppose the Speaker saw published at that time. That Review is known to have been the publication of the democracy of this Union, and there was an article in it at that time which would show what were the opinions and feelings of the democracy of the country on this question. The ground which I took on that occasion I take now. I demand that this House shall not undertake to try me.

Mr. Adams then went on to support his objections to the jurisdiction of the House. He inveighed against the illegality and injustice of the proceeding, denying the right of the House to try him for the crimes of high treason and subornation of perjury, as charged against him in the resolutions, and contending that if he was to be tried at all, it should be by an impartial jury, and under due forms of law.—He objected also that, if tried by the House, slaveholders would sit as his judges, and he asserted that they were not impartial, and, if they were in a court of justice, would be challenged as jurors. After complimenting Mr. Marshall for his talents, he intimated that he had shown so little knowledge of law in drawing up such a resolution, that he would advise him, if he expected to figure in the world, to go home and enter upon a course of study in a law school.

Mr. Marshall, in reply, observed that though he might not be as good a lawyer as the gentleman from Massachusetts, yet, from what little he had learned, he could tell the gentleman that the rules of any court of justice would have excluded this plea of abatement on the ground of want of jurisdiction, after he had pleaded to the merits of the case. He would not, however, deal in technicalities, but meet the gentleman at once upon the facts. There were two points to be considered in this defence—one was matter of law, the other was matter of fact. The gentleman assumed that the resolution charged him with having committed subornation of perjury and high treason, and that the censures of the House were invoked against him for those crimes. A very superficial examination of the resolution would show that he was not charged with high treason, nor with subornation of perjury, and that he was put on his trial for an offence of a different nature, viz: contempt of the House. The petition was not drawn up by the gentleman, and he is not charged with having drawn it.

Mr. Adams. Why, then, do you punish me.

Mr. Marshall. Because the gentleman, as a member of this House, permitted himself to be used as a vehicle by which a petition, containing the proposition set forth in the resolution, was laid before it, and was therefore guilty of a contempt in becoming such an instrument.

Mr. Adams. But the charge is involved.

Mr. Marshall. God knows what crimes the gentleman may involve himself in before he is done, (laughter,) but no such charge against him, either expressed or implied, is to be found in the resolution.

Mr. Fillmore moved to lay the resolution, and the whole subject on the table. Rejected—yeas 90, nays 160. The House then adjourned.

On Thursday, after a disorderly debate the House decided against Mr. Adams's objection to the jurisdiction of the House; in other words, that the House will now consider Mr. Marshall's resolution,—Yeas 118, Nays 75.

A long debate followed, in which Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, Mr. Botts, Mr. Arnold, and others, participated. Mr. Botts showed that Mr. Rhett of South Carolina had, three or four years ago, actually prepared a resolution to appoint a committee to report upon the expediency of amending the Constitution, "or the Union of the States be dissolved." Mr. Rhett admitted this, and read the resolution; but said he had not offered it, and that it was only intended as an amendment to a proposition to abolish Slavery in the Dist. of Columbia. Mr. B. also declared that the present Secretary of the Navy, the last time he conversed with him, was "an open, avowed, undisguised advocate of the immediate dissolution of the Union." Mr. Wise denied this. Mr. Botts said he could prove it.

Mr. Arnold, in the midst of a long speech, said, that "during the present session, and within a few days, he had been bullied, apparently by concert and understanding, by a member who, he was told, came from Louisiana, and who, coming to his seat, had endeavored to get him into a difficulty, whilst another man, a member from Alabama, had approached within a few feet, much excited, watching the interview. He considered it a party movement, that the member, (with whom he had no acquaintance,) had been sent to his seat by concert of the leaders. He had since learned that the Democrats were circulating a version of the affair, that the man had said to him "he was a d——d coward" and "a d——d blackguard," and that, if he did not behave better, "he would cut his throat from ear to ear." Mr. A. had declined getting into the difficulty, and gave gentlemen fair notice that he belonged to the peace party. If the Democracy employed persons to bully members here, he hoped that if any of them came to cut his throat he would make a mistake and cut his own, which would be a great deal better. (A laugh.)

Soon after the close of Mr. Arnold's speech the House adjourned.

On Friday, after a long and eloquent speech from Mr. Marshall, the House refused to lay his resolution on the table, 110 to 96.

Mr. Adams then obtained the floor, and commenced a long defence, in the course of which Mr. Wise and the Graves and Cilley duel was again brought in, and Mr. Wise made strong statements in regard to his agency in that affair. Mr. A. had not concluded when the House adjourned.

On Saturday, the case of Mr. Adams was postponed for the present, and the amendments to the Senate's Treasury Note bill were taken up, discussed, and agreed to. Yeas 100, Nays 100—the Speaker voting in the affirmative. So that bill was passed.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—We have only time to congratulate the friends of this beneficent Act, on the final rejection of the bill for its repeal.

MR. CLAY.—It seems to be understood at Washington, and we suppose correctly, that Mr. Clay will soon resign his seat in the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of the Hon. Horace Binney as Judge of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

GEORGIA.—The official returns are at last received from all the counties in the State, and show the following aggregate vote:—

Whigs.		Locos.	
Gilmer,	30,511	Cooper,	32,444
Dougherty,	30,770	Colquitt,	32,219
Wright,	30,348	Black,	31,893

Cooper, the highest Loco, beats Dougherty 1675 votes. Black's majority is 1123. Average majority 1642. In October, McDonald's majority over Dawson for Governor was 4186. Of course the Locofoco majority is reduced 2544.

Not one of the Locofoco papers that we have seen, has informed its readers of the fact, that the so-called Banks lately mobbed in Cincinnati, were not regular Banks, but what are denominated in the papers of the place, merely shaving shops, issuing shin plasters. We doubt not that they will take especial care to conceal from their readers the further fact, that Lougee and Moore, the proprietors of two of them, were thorough going Locos.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular at the close of the late year, states the imports into the kingdom in 1841, at 1,340,740 bales, a decrease of 258,740 as compared with 1840. And yet the stock on hand now is 96,310 bales more than then. The present stock is 539,660 bales: On 1st January 1841 it was 464,050. The consumption of 1841 has been 22,032 bales per week, against 24,724 in 1840. It is supposed, however, that spinners have 50,000 bales less of stock on hand now than then, which reduces the decrease of consumption to 1724 bales per week. They remark that former years have shown greater fluctuations in prices, but none ever exhibited greater losses, depreciation of fixed capital, or more extensive and continued suffering, than 1841. They think a return to high prices and animated markets is not to be looked for in 1842. They add,—

"If, with a crop of 1,635,000 bales, Great Britain has received 902,000 bales, what may she not expect with a crop of from 1,900,000 to 2,000,000 bales? The war with China still continues, and whether peace be restored soon or not, a large supply of Surat is on the way, and the growth, moreover, is understood to be much increased. Let to these, which are to some extent matters of speculation and uncertainty, be added the crowning fact, that the present stock is equal to nearly six months' consumption, that some mills are standing, and others working "short time," and it will be impossible for any candid inquirer not to find in these circumstances a justification for the existing low prices, not unmingled with apprehensions, *should the higher of the two estimates of the American crop be realized, which is very doubtful*, that they may at some period of the coming year fall even lower still. Within the last few days, however, the tone of things in the manufacturing districts is reported to have slightly improved, which has given rise to rather a spirited demand, both from speculators and the trade, at an advance ¼d per lb. on American and Surat."

The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has failed. Its capital paid in was five millions; but it was too intimately connected with the late U. S. Bank, in consequence of which it sustained heavy losses, and by whose downfall it became an object of suspicion. Finally a report became current that one of its officers was a defaulter for half a million. This produced a run, and the Bank was obliged to close its doors. A mob collected, of course, but no violence was attempted.

The Pennsylvania Bank, in the same city, with a capital of 2,600,000, is said to be tottering, and some of the other city banks refuse to take its notes or checks. The city seems likely to be left without a currency. Exchange on New York 7 to 10 per cent. premium.

Extract from the Report adopted by the late Loco Foco Convention.

"The largest outlays of Mr. *Van Buren's* administration never came up to thirty-two millions, which President *Tyler* states in his annual message are the present expense."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, JANUARY 29.

The Editor of the Observer "confounds the payments of the Government for Public Debt, Trust Funds, Indemnities, &c., with its expenses. This is a most *unfair method* of treating the subject. The gentleman who wrote the Report and the Convention which adopted it referred to the *actual* outlays for expenses, and to show that the facts warrant the position assumed, we give below a table of such items as form no part of the expenses of the Government, as we understand them."

This is certainly the queerest *defence* of the Report of the Convention that we have ever seen. It declares it to be "most unfair" to "confound the payments of the Government for Public Debt, Trust Funds, Indemnities, &c. with its expenses." Then the Convention is guilty of that unfairness; for it has made no distinction. It puts down the "*expenses*" of 1841 at thirty-two millions; whereas if it had intended to treat the subject fairly, (according to the Carolinian,) it would have deducted $5,628,075 72 of payments of public debt, and a large amount besides for Trust Funds, Indemnities, &c.

By the Carolinian's own showing, after making all these deductions, viz: for "Public Debt, Trust Funds, Indemnities, &c." the *expenses proper* of 1837 amounted to $31,079,618 77. Of 1838, $31,409,793 15. And of 1839, $24,956,005 80.

Now to make the same deductions from the expenses of 1841, would leave the *expenses proper* of that year, instead of thirty-two millions, as stated by the Convention, probably not twenty-four millions. The exact amount of these Trust Funds, Indemnities, &c. for 1841, we have no means of stating, but as they amounted to $6,184,000 in 1837, to $2,410,000 in 1838, and to $1,029,000 in 1839, it is to be presumed that the amount was not trifling in 1841.

Having fastened upon the Convention the charge of unfairness, it is an easy matter to disprove it as made against ourself. The comparison we instituted was first between *all* the expenditures under Van Buren, and *all* the expenditures under Tyler; then we deducted *all* the payments of public debt, as well those under Van Buren as those under Tyler. The comparison was a perfectly fair one. But the Carolinian, (and according to its statement, the Convention also,) deducts from the expenses under Van Buren, all payments for "Public Debt, Trust Funds, Indemnities, &c." whilst it makes no such deduction from the expenses under Tyler. In its own language, this is "most unfair" dealing.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The bill to *repeal* the act of the last session of Congress for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which passed the House of Representatives some days ago, was yesterday rejected in the Senate. *The Bankrupt Law stands, therefore, the Law of the Land.*

This decision is in accordance with our expectation, announced to our readers some days ago; and the majority of one vote, by which the law has been saved from repeal, small as it is, is still a more favorable vote than we calculated upon, we having supposed that the vote upon it would have been a tie, as would have been the case had every Member of the Senate been in his place and voted upon the bill. A tie vote would, however, have rejected the bill as completely as a majority of one or of twenty votes.

We congratulate the friends of the Bankrupt Law that the firmness of the Senate has saved the measure from a premature grave, and that an opportunity is afforded of testing its merit by its consequences.—*Nat. Intell.*

Spurious Bills.—We have been shown a Ten Dollar Bill, purporting to be on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, South-Carolina, which has been so ingeniously altered as to be well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. The plate appears to have been originally the plate of some other Commercial Bank, (located probably in Mississippi,) but wherever the original place of the location of the Bank occurs in the face of the bill, it has been erased, and Columbia, S. C., inserted with a pen, but done in such a handsome style as to impose even upon the more cautious. The signature of A. Blanding is very badly done, and the name of J. Ewart is signed as the cashier, although the bank never had such a cashier.

Augusta Chronicle.

Wise Sayings.—From impure air we take disease; from bad company, vice and imperfection.

The Dutch have this good proverb—that thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, nor prayers hinder any work.

"No face all ugly e'er was seen on earth;
No heart all evil e'er from Eve had birth."

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 25th ult., Mr. GEORGE McMILLAN to Miss DELANY ATKINSON.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. J. B. WALTON to Miss ELLEN GAMBLE.

In Richmond county, on Thursday evening last, by Charles Patterson, Esq., Mr. JOHN McLAURIN, of Ballacholish, to Miss EFFY STALKER, daughter of Mr. Duncan Stalker, all of that county.

In Chatham county, on the 25th ultimo, by Samson Edwards, Esq., Mr. ROBERT WOODY to Miss FRANCES EDWARDS, all of said county.

At the residence of Mrs. Douglas, on the evening of the 16th ult., by the Rev. H. Craig, Mr. CHAS. PERVIS to Miss MARY DOUGLAS, all of Chesterfield District.

On the evening of the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. J. DuBose, Maj. JAMES W. BLAKENEY to Miss HENRIETTA J. DU BOSE, of Cheraw.

On the 12th inst., in Surry county, by the Rev. James Purvis, COLUMBUS C. FRANKLIN, Esq., to Miss ANN A., eldest daughter of Richard Gwyn, Esq.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 17th ultimo, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. MURDOCH McINNIS, a native of Inverness Shire, Scotland, but for many years a much respected resident of the neighborhood in which he died.

Departed this life, on the 23d of last month, at his residence in this county, BRYANT BYRD, a worthy planter, in the prime of life. The deceased came to this county, from the county of Sampson, four or five years ago—during his short stay with us, he made many acquaintances, and by his correct course, and gentlemanly deportment, gained the esteem of all. He has left a wife and four small children, to mourn his loss.

In this county on the 21st inst. after a severe and protracted illness Mrs. JANNET ATKINS, consort of John Atkins, in the sixty seventh year of her age. In early life she embraced the religion of Christ, and during her illness experienced the consolations of that Gospel which in health she commended by an "orderly walk and conversation." Her mind being strong and vigorous, even in death, she often gave utterance to feelings which dignify humanity and adorn Christianity. Not long before her death she said to a friend, on entering her chamber, "I am here yet suffering; only bodily suffering; God grant that I may never experience any other. Why he keeps me here I do not know; he knows." And gently her passing spirit fled.

Sustained by grace divine, leaving a bereaved husband, four children, and numerous relatives to mourn her loss. "Let me die the death of the righteous, for they die in the Lord; they sleep in Jesus."

Communicated.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 2.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,		$2	
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,		7 a 8	
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,		none.	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,		20 a 28	
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,		40	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,		8	
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Nails, cut,		6 a 6½	
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,		$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,		2½	
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,		8 a 10	
Corn,	48 a 50	Lump,		14	
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,		15 a 18	
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,		60	
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,		$2½	
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,		10 a 11	
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tin, box,		12½	
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		2 a 5½	
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,		$1 a $1 12½	
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,		28 a 30	
Lard,	6 7	Wool,		15 a 20	
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,				8 cts. pr. yd.	
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,		6 ditto.	
30 inch do. (heavy,)				7½ ditto.	

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 26.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 14 00 a 17 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 2 88 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—The sales of Turpentine during the week have been at 2 15 and 2 16, about the same as at last weeks report. Tar has remained stationary, say at 1 20. Of the former, arrivals are light, of the latter rather plentiful.

Lumber.—Sales are reported as follows; quarter boards at 8, wide boards at 7½, and scantling at 5 dollars. All cash.

Timber.—The article comes in rather freely, and is selling at the prices mentioned for some weeks past, viz: from 4 to 6 dollars per M. for mill timber. Extra lengths bring *more*, sometimes as high as 8½ and 9.

Bacon.—There is but little doing in bacon, except at retail from stores and in small parcels from wagons. These bring from 6 to 6½ hog round and 7 to 7½ for hams. Pork is selling for about 4½ cts. The quality of the Pork brought to market this year is very superior.

Lard.—It comes in abundantly of late, and is worth 6½ to 7 in small parcels.

Corn.—Some thousands of bushels from the upcountry, have been sold within a few days at about 60 cents—some as high as 70. 60 may be considered the market price.

Rice.—No late transactions to report. Our quotations, viz: 2½ a 3 dollars, are holders' prices.

Staves.—Sales of R. O. hhd. dressed, at 18, 14½ and 13½ dollars.

Shingles.—Sales of country, at 2 and 2½.

Groceries.—There was a sale recently of 50 hhds., old sweet, Martinique molasses, at 15½ cents, and another of 50 hhds. at 15 cents. Sales of Sweet Cuba at 18 to 20.

CHERAW MARKET—January 26.

Bacon 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 18; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 25; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6¾; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 8¼. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 6½ to 8. Corn 50.

Cotton at Charleston 5½ to 9¾. The Britannia news had no effect on the market. Corn 55 to 65.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Henrietta, with boat B. Rush in tow, with goods for sundry persons.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 19.—Schr. Sarah Louisa from Baltimore; Brig Glyde from Charleston. 20.—Schr. Julia from New York. 21.—Schr. Geneva from Martinique; Brig John Crosby from do. 24.—Schrs. Chappell from Grenada, Rowena from St. Thomas, Peruvian from Baltimore, George & William from Mayaguez, 3 masted schr. Aurora from Martinique. 25.—Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from New York, Charles from St. Croix, Stranger from Boston, Sterling from New York; Brig Belle from do.

DEPARTURES.

January 19.—Brigs Eveline for Ponce, Mechanic for St. Lucia, Br. brig Charleedony for Antigua; Schr. Regulus for N. York. 20.—Brig Echo for Havana. 21.—Brigs New Castle for Martinique, Paran for Berbice, Monaco for Matanzas, Sarah & Susan for do., Espelata for St. Jago. 22.—Schrs. Emery for St. Domingo, H. Westcott for New Orleans; Brigs Alvano for Havana, Llewellyn for Gaudaloupe. 25.—Schrs. Henry for Porto Rico, Maine for do., Lodemia & Eliza for Charleston, Stranger for do.; Brigs Lion for Gaudaloupe, Atlas for Porto Rico, Glide for N. York, Two Sisters for do. 26.—Brig George for Guyana; Schrs. Robert & Rowland for St. Pierre, Julia for New York, Pemaquod for do.

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

RIO COFFEE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 3d instant, I will sell at my Auction Store, on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed Notes, ONE HUNDRED BAGS RIO COFFEE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auctioneer.*
February 1 1842. 87 1w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

TO HIRE,

A SERVANT GIRL, accustomed to house work. Apply at this Office.
Feb'y 1, 1842. 87tf

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 17th February next, and remain until the 28th.
January 24, 1842. 87-2w

CHEAP
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY BAKER,
(FROM BALTIMORE,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store formerly occupied by Benjamin Pyle, near the Hotel, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches, low for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit; and from the experience he has had in the ART OF CUTTING for the last five years, does not hesitate to say, that he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

His motto is, "NO FIT, NO PAY."
February 1, 1842. 87-3wpd

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C. Jan. 28, 1842.

To the Editor of the Observer:—Sir: An insinuation which is contained in the last communication of J. L. Davis, published in your paper of the 15th ult., is the principal apology in asking you for a place in the Observer, for this publication. First, as to the criticisms, which that communication contains, they are before the public, and, as the blemish of the critic's eye, can so clearly be seen, by the readers of your paper, I pass them by without any comment. And as it respects certain statements which I made, and, which he denounces as barefaced falsehoods—but which he knows to be true, these, also, I am disposed to pass by, for the present, with a view to employ them as I may deem proper in aftertime. But as it regards the insinuation alluded to, I am not disposed to pass it by, and which is in the following language, viz: "The true cause of his leaving my school is still behind the curtain or known to but few; and for the sake of decency, shall there remain, unless in my own defence, I shall be forced to bring it forward." Here, Mr. Editor, *is* an insinuation worthy alone of the corrupt source and fountain from which it emanated, be that from J. L. Davis, or his *coadjutor*. An insinuation to say the least of it, is beneath the dignity of any individual, who pretends even in appearance, to the claims of a gentleman, and at once, evidences the weakness of the cause of him, who would even dare to crawl out of his dilemma, at a hole so dark, so dishonorable and so much like the prowling wolf in sheep's clothing. Finally, Mr. Editor, as J. L. Davis has given publicity, or permitted some other person to publish over his signature, this insinuation, I demand at his hands the publication of what he tells us is still behind the curtain, and which was the true cause of my leaving his school, and as he explicitly says it is known to others, let *myself* and the public have the pleasure of knowing likewise with the names of the individuals who can prove the fact.—This is a demand which I make of him, and which if not granted, will ever in my estimation at least, consign him over to a place among the ranks of the vilest rakes and slanderers.

Yours, &c. A. D. McNAIR.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Original Bill in Equity, Fall Term, 1841

Moody Hough and Wm. Hough,
vs.
John Hough and William May, Administrators de bonis Non, with the Will annexed of Hezekiah Hough, dec'd, Fanny Kindred, Chloe Martin, Hezekiah Hough, Young Allen, Administrator of Nancy Ross, Joseph Allen and wife Nancy, Hugh Ross, Hezek

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of very superior pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Sperm and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd. at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

October 8, 1841. 80tf

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c. for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

References—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodruff and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 pcls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-tf.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 8, 1841. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 bbls. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Waggon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Blue do. do.
And an assortment of other Paints, as Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Sewing Twine,
200 lbs. Cotton Cards,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground do.
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and Lisbon Wines,
1 cask Red Cognac Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.

Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 14, 1841.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Fisher, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, Southard, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all first sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21, 1841. 60tf.

UNION PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell at the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

Tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Person.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my Lot

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milner; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT.

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos. and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

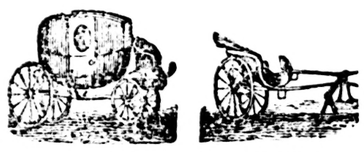
IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushn-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Molesskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make them work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No—if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
City of Philadelphia.

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY,

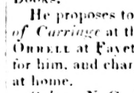
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 65tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods, against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 36tf

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms, 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 23, 1841. 77tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they cleanse and *purify* the blood; provided, however, latent disease is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. SIX years of this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 24 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observer. ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL MOAME.

May 5, 1841. 56tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day, wherever you will, and you hear nothing else. Not a case has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, or, you know Mrs. Smith's child was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Mrs. ——— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it does not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is arrested.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death many years, shall it not enter every house? It must not be used by every individual! Let no man say he don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and the good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, but their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered to infants, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore the order and re-establish their healthy and natural purposes which a vegetable purgative, or other cleanser of the whole system are required, they can without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

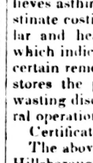
Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as to its efficacy, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more surely or successfully be employed; inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is obstructed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed of any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 73tf